



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and enter-
taining matter. For sale by the thousand,
gross, or single one.

Just Published,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

And for sale at their Store,

(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price
one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or
single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS &
WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopaedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected
in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send
for their copies, especially those who have
received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier
to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than
to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,

Has Received,

100 half boxes Roufett's CI-

GARS, warranted of the very first quality

and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,

R-ppeco Coarse and Fine,

20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,

20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s

and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-

RIES, for sale.

December 31.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street

Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads

and barrels.

Molasses, West-India, and New-England

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.

Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.

Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.

Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-

shulan, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half,

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persians.

2 barrels Caroline Indigo.

20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-

edged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper in Bags.

Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dip-

talow Candles in boxes.

Brown Soap in boxes—Cod-fish in do.

Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of

Soal Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens'

Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages

of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia

Sheetings and Diapers, Russia and Ravens

Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nan-

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King

Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at

the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experi-

ence of persons, distinguished by their great-

ness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone

" Amidst life's pains, abasements, empti-

" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

Young.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarg-

ed and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar;

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak

of the diligence, good sense, and good inten-

tions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate

him sincerely on the success of this particular

work. We announce this edition, because the

alterations and additions are so considerable,

that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here

selected, and the judicious reflections which

accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail

to make the best impressions, and to produce

the best effects, on all who read them with at-

tention. The present edition of this excel-

lent publication, which has been long known

and commended, is enlarged by the addition

of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly

one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edi-

tion of this valuable work. The improve-

ments made in it, will appear from the author's

advertisement. We can only add to this ac-

count of the present useful volume, our hope

that it will be extensively circulated among

our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal,

for July, August & September, 1801.

" On receiving this book, in its improved

form, we find the facts unque-

stionably highly interesting—the style correct and neat

—and the general tendency of the work such

as induces us strongly to recommend it, espe-

cially to young readers, who love entertain-

ment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1801.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable

collection, has anticipated the commendation

we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplifi-

cation of more than seventy remarkable char-

acters, many striking examples are exhibited

which, in the quiet hour of reflection, man

contribute to arrest the careless and wander-

ing; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and

to convince or discountenance those who have

been unhappily led to oppose the highest

truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.

Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.

Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-

Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-

Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-

dia.

October 2.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he

manufactures and has for sale, at his manu-

factory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for

distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TINWARE

SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE

PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK ei-

ther for Ships or Buildings, done in the best

manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS

in all its branches is carried on under the di-

rection of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER,

who has had many years experience, and as a

workman is exceeded by few. As the Brass-

foundry business is a partnership, application

must be made to William Fletcher, who will

undertake to make GRATES handsomely

ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pat-

tern or price, and will execute the work in the

very best and neatest manner and on the most

reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper,

Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately

occupied by Mr. Charles Bennett, at the

corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.

Executor of John Watts

Jan. 2.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has re-

ceived a supply of excellent red Clover

Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate

terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh

Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Ti-

mothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden

Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of

Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving; from

the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds,

and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars;

Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London

made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes,

Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-

Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of

Chimney Ornaments, Queens Ware, China

and Glass, Stone and Pottery Ware—with a

general assortment of Groceries.

A B. A genteel person may be accom-

modated with a Private Room and Family

Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. edlw Stawlw & lawlstm

Black River Lottery.

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE

of the State of New York, for the purpose

of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM.

HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE,

and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$30,000 is \$30,000

1 20,000 20,000

2 10,000 20,000

2 5,000 10,000

2 2,000 4,000

11 500 5,000

40 200 8,000

100 100 10,000

150 50 7,500

400 20 8,000

10,300 10 103,000

11,014 Prizes. 231,000

21,986 Blanks.

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a

prize—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion

of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is en-

titled to \$1,000

do. 10th do. 1,000

do. 15th do. 2,000

do. 20th do. 1,000

do. 25th do. 5,000

do. 30th do. 1,000

do. 35th do. 10,000

do. 45th do. 20,000

The managers will commence drawing in

the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday

in April next, and will continue to draw 600

Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for

sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street,

Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and

late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange

for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as a

bove examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets \$ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Wash-

ington Tavern, LEESBURG, where he is

prepared with every thing necessary for the

accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies

who may honor him with their custom

Alexandria Daily Gazette, COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

"There is something rotten in the state of
Denmark,"

DEMOCRATIC DEFALCATIONS.

From the Washington Federalist.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

TUESDAY, February 13.

MR. HILLHOUSE.—Mr. President—I hold in my hand a resolution, which I intend to submit to the consideration of the Senate, after having made a few remarks to show the ground on which it rests, and explained my reasons for bringing it forward at this time.

In the discharge of my official duty as one of a committee to enquire after facts in relation to a nomination which has recently been under the consideration of the Senate, I was led to inspect sundry accounts and documents in the public offices, from which I derived the knowledge of what I am about to state, and concerning which there can be no mistake, as the several items are taken from those accounts and documents.

Having formerly had some acquaintance with the manner of conducting business in the public offices in relation to our money concerns, I did suppose there existed a complete check upon all improper expenditures of public money, and a perfect security against its being drawn out of the treasury in a manner not warranted by law.—One predominant and principal ground of security, I had understood to consist in the control which the head of each department had over the business confided to his department, and his reasonable exercise of his discretion and judgment. But having discovered, by an opinion of the Senate lately expressed, an opinion which I am bound to

responsibility for what I consider an improper expenditure of public money in that department, I am of opinion that some further and more effectual provision ought to be made. To show on what ground my opinion rests, that there has been an improper disbursement of public money, I will read part of two sections of the law fixing the military peace establishment of the U. S. passed March 16th, 1802—and exhibit a brief statement of facts. The 4th section fixes the monthly compensation of the brigadier general as follows: "To the brigadier general two hundred and twenty-five dollars, which shall be his full and entire compensation, without a right to demand or receive any rations, forage, travelling expenses, or other perquisite or emolument whatsoever, except such stationary as may be requisite for the use of his department."

The fifth section fixes the number of rations to which each officer and soldier shall be entitled, by which no officer above the rank of colonel, is entitled to any rations at all. That section further provides, that there shall be allowed "to the commanding officer of each separate post, such additional number of rations as the president of the U. States shall, from time to time, direct; having respect to the special circumstances of each post." Under the provisions of the law, there have been allowed, at Natchitoches, to col. Cushing, double rations, from Sept. 1st to 23d October, 1806, and from the 8th to the 20th of Nov. 1806. At N. Orleans, to licut. col. Freeman, tripple rations from July 1st to 11th Dec. 1806; and to col. Cushing in the like manner, from the 17th of Dec. 1806, to 20th May, 1807; and in Jan. 1809, brigadier general Wilkinson's account for extra rations as commanding officer at those same posts was allowed as follows, viz:

At Natchitoches, 30 rations per day, from the 13th to the 30th Sept. 1806, eighteen days at 17 1-2 cents, \$113 40
Same place, 36 rations from October 1, to Nov. 11, 1806, 2016 rations, at 18 cents, 272 16

At New-Orleans, 36 rations per day, from Nov. 12, 1806, to 24th May, 1807, 194 days, 9312 rations at 15 cents, 1047 60
Quarters, stabling, &c. from 25th Nov. 1806, to 24th May,

1807, six months,

600

\$2033 16

Notwithstanding the express provisions of the law, and the allowance of extra rations to other officers at the same posts, the above account was admitted by the secretary of war, and sanctioned by his signature; but was disallowed by the accountant of the war department as being against the law of March 16th, 1802. Whereupon the final decision was referred to the comptroller of the treasury, who decided that the account might be passed to the credit of gen. Wilkinson, because it had been signed by the secretary of war, with the approbation of the president of the U. States, and sanctioned by the opinion of the attorney-general. By which it appears that the approbation of the president of the United States, supported by the opinion of the attorney-general, is considered as a sufficient authority for the allowance of accounts, and the payment of money, in direct opposition to a positive law of the United States, an error which ought to be corrected.

By the act establishing the department of war, Indian affairs are placed under the direction and control of the secretary at war; and in that department there have been allowed and paid, as compensation to Indian commissioners to hold treaties, for the table expenses of the commissioners, supplying the Indians, and other expences, the following sums, viz:

To Gen. Wilkinson, as compensation for holding a treaty with the Cherokees at South West Point, from July 12th, to September 10th, 1801, at 8 dols. per day,—ds. 438

The Chickasaws, at Wolf River, from September 11th to Oct. 28th, 1801, at 8 dollars per day, 384

The Choctaws, at Fort Adams, from October 29th to Dec. 31st, 1801, at 8 dols per day, 512

At Fort Adams, treating with Choctaw commissioners for carrying the last mentioned treaty into execution, from January 1st to March 23d, 1802, at eight dols per day, 643
The Creek at Fort Wilkinson, from March 23d to July 18, 1802, at 8 dollars per day, 944

Dols. 2,971

For the expence of the commissioners' table, 5,026 20

For supplies for the Indians including a part of the expence of the commissary, which cannot be separated, 9,968 41

For the amount of articles purchased by the quarter-master general for the use of the commissioners, 3,124 49

21,090 10

As compensation to Benjamin Hawkins, from July 23, 1801 to June 21st, 1802, 247 days, 1,976

Do. to Andrew Perkins, 61 days and including 18 dols. for travelling expenses, 506

Dols. 23 572 10

There has also been paid to Gen. Wilkinson, as compensation for treating as sole commissioner with the Choctaws at Fort Confederation, from July 19th to October 20th, 1802, 94 days, at eight dollars per day, 752

Marking boundary lines from October 21st to 31st December, 1802, 72 days, at 6 dollars per day, 432

Do. do. continuation from January 1st to 28th February, 1803, 59 days, do 354

Do. do. Choctaw, West of Mobile, &c. and Creeks east of the Alabama, &c. from March 1st to 3d December, 1803, 278 days, at do. 1,663

Returning from Mobile to N. Orleans, on his way to Philadelphia, from December 4th, to 16th December 1803 13 days, at 8 dollars per day 104

Returning from N. Orleans to Philadelphia as Indian commissioner, from April 25, to June 1st, 1804, 37 days, at 8 dollars per day, 296

3,606

For the personal expences of General Wilkinson for 1802 and 1803, settled at the war-office, 2,715 29

For expences other than personal, 3,152 10

\$ 9,473 389

Officers of the United States, receiving salaries, or monthly pay, have been occasionally employed on other business for a short time, and on account of extraordinary trouble and expence, attending such employment, have received, in addition to their ordinary compensation, the per diem allowance, fixed by law or usage for such service. The present is I believe the first instance in which such an officer has been employed, every day in the year, for two or three years in succession, and has been permitted to receive, in addition to his entire salary or monthly pay, a per diem allowance exceeding his salary or monthly pay, and the whole of his expences. The salary of Judge Elsworth, while employed on a foreign mission, had been received during his absence, by his attorney, but was refunded, and he received only his compensation as a foreign minister—and in the case of Mr. Jay, his expences only were paid. There can be no propriety in such allowance, and a remedy ought to be provided.

There has also been allowed and paid in the war department an account amounting to \$6,619 72 for the table of general Wilkinson, and governor Claiborne, from Dec. 7th, 1803, to April 24th, 1804, four months and 17 days, the time that they were employed as commissioners to take possession of New Orleans, and for a private secretary \$548 and for stationary \$27 50 amounting in the whole to \$7,206 42. The allowance of this account is under the hand of the secretary of war, who states that it was done by direction of the president of the United States. As this account had no relation either to the military service or to Indian affairs, I am unable to say why it was carried for settlement to the war department, and not to the accounting officers of the treasury.

It appears by authentic documents which I have examined, that there has been paid to general Wilkinson, this favorite of the administration, (for I think none other than a favorite could have obtained from the treasury of the United States money to such an amount) the following sums, viz:

For his pay as brigadier general from March 16th, 1802, the date of the law, to Feb. 1, 1809, at 225 dollars per month, 16,562 59

For extra rations quarters, &c. as per amount before stated, 2,033 16

For his compensation as Indian commissioner, from July 12, 1801, to July 12, 1802, 2,079

For his compensation as Indian commissioner, and running news, from July 19, 1802, to 1st June, 1804, 3,606

For his personal expences, for 1802 and 1803, 2,715 20

For his salary as governor of Upper Louisiana, from July, 4, 1805, to March 2, 1807, 2,326 2

For amount of monies and supplies furnished him by public agents, with which he is charged on the public books, and for which he has not accounted, 7,391 3

For monies charged by John Wilkins, late quarter master-general, as advanced to gen. Wilkinson, and for which he has not accounted, 3,879 71

For secret service money received January 10, 1809, on the certificate of the president of the United States for that sum "disbursed for objects in relation to the contingent expences of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, the specification of which disbursement at this time is deemed inexpedient, 1,193

For his compensation as a witness on the trial of A. Burr, at Richmond, circuit court, United States May term, 1807, 284 50

\$44,470 21

To which there be added the table expences of general Wilkinson and the other commissioners holding treaties, 1801 and 1802, exclusive of the expence of furnishing the Indians, 5,026 20

And the table expences of gen. Wilkinson and gov. Claiborne at New Orleans, from December 7, 1803, to April 24, 1804, 6,619 72

Makes the enormous sum \$56,116 13

More than 50,000 of which may fairly be placed to the account of general Wilkinson.

It may also be proper by some legislative provision, to regulate the business of advance pay to the officers of the army. There may be circumstances when it would be proper, as when ordered on distant service; but unless regulated, it is liable to great abuse, as is obvious from an inspection of gen. Wilkinson's account, by which it appears that he has received since March 1st, 1808, his pay in manner following, viz:

Per warrant No. 1114, signed by himself as the commander in chief, for his pay from March 1st to June 30th, 1808, as per receipt February 18th, 1808, 900

Per warrant No. 1212, signed by himself as the commander in chief, for his pay in advance, for July and August, 1808, as per receipt, 28th, 1808, 450

Per warrant No. 10, signed by the secretary of war, for his pay in advance, from Sept. 1, 1808 to 28th Feb. 1809, per receipt July, June 14th, 1808 1,350

Per warrant No. 161, signed by the secretary of war, for his pay in advance March, April and May, 1809, 3 months per receipt Nov. 28, 1808, 675

Per warrant No. 249, dated 16th Jan. 1809, signed by the secretary of war for his pay in advance, from May 1, to Dec. 1, 1809, 6 months, 1,350

There is only one other statement, from the accounts of the department, which I will mention—it is that of Henry A. S. Dearborn, employed by the secretary of war as an engineer to construct a fort at Portland, from April 8th, to Nov. 29th, 1809—204 days, at 3 dollars per day, 612
And an allowance of 2 per cent. commission on the money expended, being 39,796 dollars and 97 cents, 768 38

1800 38
Which account has been paid. The compensation allowed was at the rate of more than 200 dollars per month, when the pay of a brigadier general, exclusive of rations and forage, is only 104 dollars per month. The person employed had no claim to experience. While we have artillery officers and a corps of engineers in public pay, would seem as though some of them should have been employed in such service.

Perhaps the accounts of Indian agents ought to be examined, to see if some provision be not necessary to prevent the improper expenditure of public money; for in that business there is great latitude of discretion, which opens a door to favoritism, which in a government like ours ought to be carefully guarded against. There may be and often is, not only the appearance, but the experience of the most rigid economy, nay parsimony, as regards a poor soldier, or person having little influence, while there is a lavish expenditure of public money on favorites.

Mr. Hillhouse then offered the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to examine and report whether any and what further regulations or provisions are necessary to check the allowance or payment of extravagant claims or unreasonable accounts, and to prevent an improper expenditure of public monies, and that said committee be authorised to call on the several departments for such information and papers as may be necessary to aid them in their enquiry, and to report by bill or otherwise.

BY THE LAST MAIL. BALTIMORE, February 18. AN EXPRESS

Has arrived from Philadelphia, said to have important documents for government. They have gone on. Rumor has been uncommonly busy this morning, and filled the city with tales, hideous and various. We have conversed with the gentleman (Mr. Rogers) who rode express. He left Philadelphia yesterday afternoon, at one o'clock, arrived in time to send the dispatches by this morning's mail to Washington. He is utterly acquainted with the papers which he carries, and knows not by what arrival they came to New York.

Our latest letter from New York is Thursday at noon.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from taking a note for 19 dollars, given by me to Mr. CHAS. RINKER, as I am determined not to pay it.

John Ball, jun.
Feb. 20.

Alexandria Daily

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY

The house of representative, was engaged the whole committee of the whole on course bill. A motion to an s to keep on the embargo negative, ayes 85. A motion to negative 37 to 53. A motion through the bill, which the house near 5 o'clock adjourned without a report of the committee.

The Monk, from Cadiz, Boston. Letters are received of December, but they c

FROM THE FREEMAN'S

THE NEW

Brought by a British ship appeared, on the first per appeared gloomy aspect as it reg of suffering humanity. W out apprehension that the ad again suffered severely Destroyer. But a second apated our fears.

By a reference to the gence from Europe, publis man's Journal of the 27t taining London dates to th with information from th Spain up to the 25th of comparing it with the new will easily be discovered. only confirmatory of the de Durango near Bilbao, and treat and fighting to the 2

The former accounts to stated expressly that Blake been defeated, and that t voring to join sir John M id Bird, the former of w manna, and the latter at was brought immediately England. The probability

the French who were at rush on to Madrid. The have been received at St. near 200 miles from the t states that after compl Blake and Palafox [Rom French entered Madrid a member, that is, five days accounts. Is it possible, nearly two weeks, and be could in five days muster

to oppose the French a grand defeat. The fact merly received from Lou received at St. Kitts from ly different accounts of th London papers of Dec no intelligence from Spai former advices, and no report of Castanos' defea retreat of the British for and Salamanca, which is The St. James's Chroni

deed goes further and is but the St. James's Chro of the same kidney, and a brated for its respectabil the Aurora of Philadel of a letter from a British a palpable fabrication of Chronicle.

We appeal to every sense, to say, whether t fact is not correct. Indeed, the only net this arrival is, the Ro Cochrane at Antigua patches from England, ed which sailed four da stating that gen. Moore French army near Mad with great slaughter. There were a number city yesterday, on the that the Spaniards had res. By 12 o'clock to gain changed "from ge

Since ar POSTC ed a letter is received dated Dec 10, brough arrived at Boston, whi any reverse of fortun Spaniards. The Mon about the 15th. If an we shall no doubt rece mail of this day.

Important queries— bill prohibits all com and France, and their what countries are de and France? All the an part of Europe,

The house of representatives, on Saturday last, was engaged the whole of the day in committee of the whole on the non-intercourse bill. A motion to amend the bill so as to keep on the embargo altogether was negatived, ayes 85. A motion to amend the bill so as wholly to repeal the embargo, was negatived 57 to 53. The committee went through the bill, which was reported to the house near 5 o'clock—When the house adjourned without considering the report of the committee.

The Monk, from Cadiz, has arrived at Boston. Letters are received by her to the 5th of December, but they contain no news.

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

THE NEWS

Brought by a British ship to New York, appeared, on the first perusal, of a peculiarly gloomy aspect as it regarded the cause of suffering humanity. We were not without apprehension that the Spanish patriots had again suffered severely from the mighty *Destiny*. But a second perusal has dissipated our fears.

By a reference to the last prior intelligence from Europe, published in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 25th January, containing London dates to the 4th December, with information from the seat of war in Spain up to the 25th of November, and comparing it with the news now brought, it will easily be discovered that the latter is only confirmatory of the defeat of Blake at Durango near Bilbao, and his masterly retreat and fighting to the 25th November.

The former accounts to the 25th Nov. stated expressly that Blake and Romana had been defeated, and that they were endeavoring to join sir John Moore and sir David Baird, the former of whom was at Salamanca, and the latter at Astorga. This was brought immediately from Spain to England. The probability then was, that the French who were at Valladolid would push on to Madrid. The present accounts have been received at St. Kitts from Lisbon near 200 miles from the theatre of war, and states that after completely vanquishing Blake and Palafox [Romana is meant] the French entered Madrid about the first December, that is, five days after our former accounts. Is it possible, that after fighting nearly two weeks, and being defeated, Blake could in five days muster another army fit to oppose the French and suffer another grand defeat. The fact is, the news formerly received from London and that now received at St. Kitts from Lisbon, are only different accounts of the same affair.

London papers of Dec. 13, say they have no intelligence from Spain later than their former advices, and nothing but a vague report of Castanos' defeat and the intended retreat of the British forces from Astorga and Salamanca, which is all conjecture.—The *St. James's Chronicle* of Dec. 10, indeed goes further and is quite positive—but the *St. James's Chronicle* in London is of the same kidney, and about as much celebrated for its respectability and veracity as the *Aurora* of Philadelphia. The extract of a letter from a British officer in Spain, is a palpable fabrication of some writer for the *Chronicle*.

We appeal to every reader of common sense, to say, whether this view of the subject is not correct.

Indeed, the only *new* News brought by this arrival is, the *Report* that admiral Cochrane at Antigua had received despatches from England, (brought by a vessel which sailed four days after the Packet) stating that gen. Moore had attacked the French army near Madrid and routed them with great slaughter.

There were a number of *gay faces* in this city yesterday, on the receipt of the news that the Spaniards had been all cut to pieces. By 12 o'clock to day, they will be again changed "from gay to grave!"

POSTSCRIPT.

Since writing the above, we are informed a letter is received in town from Cadiz, dated Dec. 10, brought by the brig *Monk* arrived at Boston, which does not mention any reverse of fortune sustained by the Spaniards. The *Monk* must have sailed about the 15th. If any thing has occurred we shall no doubt receive it by the eastern mail of this day.

Important queries.—The non-intercourse bill prohibits all commerce with England and France, and their dependencies. Now what countries are dependent on England and France? All the nations in the northern part of Europe, except Sweden, are

under the control of Napoleon—are these dependencies of France? Bonaparte claims Spain and its colonies for brother *Josee*;—by virtue of a deed of conveyance from its silly monarch—are these dependencies of France? Portugal is defended by England or it would be a dependency of France—is it dependent on the English for its existence as a nation—will it not therefore be considered as a dependency of England?—All the countries on the Mediterranean are under the control of Bonaparte or under the protection of Britain, and of course they are dependent on one or other of the nations. Where then are we to trade—to Sweden and Brazil? O the mighty benefit of raising the embargo, and passing a non-intercourse.

Washington Fed.

LATEST NEWS.

Extract of a letter, from a gentleman at Havana, to his correspondent in Charleston, dated January 26, received there by the *Diana*.

"I am truly sorry to inform you that by the arrival yesterday of the ship *Fortune* from Liverpool, (which place she left the 20th ult.)—the news from Spain is of a very disagreeable nature. Bonaparte is at the head of his armies, which appear to be victorious in all directions; he has separately beat Castanos, Blake, and the marquis Romana, all of whom seem to be retreating towards Madrid, as do the English (who have not yet come into action) under sir John Moore, Baird and Hope. How all this has happened I cannot conceive, for our numbers ought to be four times as great as the French, but they had not concentrated their forces, and this man (who is the devil himself) has taken advantage of it, and in his usual way, has beat them in detail, one after another. One of his bulletins says, that he is within sight of Madrid, and I should not be surprised to learn that he had taken it. The London papers reach to the 17th Dec."

A gentleman who came passenger in the *Diana*, politely favored us with the Havana *Aurora* of the 28th ult. We had not time to translate its contents for this morning's paper. It contains Liverpool dates to the 20th December, brought to Havana by the ship *Fortune*. The London *Gazette*, of the 15th December, contains the official declaration of the British government upon the negotiation offered by France and Russia.

[Charleston paper.]

FRENCH EMBARGO LAWS.—The reasons assigned by Bonaparte for his embargo system, and particularly for the new and rigorous measures, to prevent and punish smuggling, are precisely those which are urged in this country for similar purposes. We assure our readers that the following is extracted from the voluminous French expose of November last. Without such an assurance they would be apt to think it taken from a ministerial speech in congress, upon the New Embargo law.—[*Freeman's Journal*.]

"**Commerce.**—The political events have been unfavorable to commerce. It still was kept alive in the midst of the contentions that have deluged the continent in blood, because those nations that were involved in the war preferred their neutrality—that right deemed even in our times inviolable. But the English legislation, already misled by the ambition of universal monopoly, has overthrown the ancient barrier of the law of nations, and trampled their independence under foot, substituting in the room of them a new maritime code. The ordinances of his Britannic majesty have realized these innovations, that of the 11th November, 1807, is particularly remarkable; it pronounces, by a universal blockade, the interdiction of all our ports, in subjecting the ships of neutral powers friendly and even allied to Great Britain, to the visitation of its cruisers, to be conducted to British ports, and there to be taxed by an arbitrary inquisition.

"The emperor, obliged to oppose just reprisals to this strange legislation, gave out the decrees of the 23d November, ordaining the seizure and confiscation of the ships which, after having touched in England, should enter the ports of France. From these measures, provoked by the British laws, the almost absolute cessation of the maritime relations, and many privations for the French merchants, manufacturers and consumers, must have necessarily ensued. We all know with what resignation these privations are endured: we know that they are already become habitual, that they have awakened the genius of invention and produced a thousand resources in substitution of the objects which we are in want of; we know finally, that a great nation, essentially agricultural, can, by possessing in abundance, all articles of utility, easily forego those which only form certain luxu-

ries or conveniences of life, particularly when its independence and glory should be at stake.

"These circumstances have favored one of the greatest scourges of commerce, smuggling. But it has been strongly repressed. The government is preparing new means against this foe to the public revenue, and national industry; the great emolument it procures excites the most ardent cupidity. Those who ought not to be honored with the approbation of merchants, lest we should degrade commerce, are still devoting themselves to criminal speculations; they think that they are only braving the shame of an ordinary transgression; but the public indignation and vengeance will overtake them and teach them that under circumstances where the nation employs for its defence, in an unexampled war, the interdiction of all commercial relations with the enemy, the violations is an hostile declaration, a true alliance with this same enemy; that consequently every smuggler renounces the benefit of the municipal laws to be subjected solely to those of war, and that he ought to dread the terrible and rapid application of those laws which authorize the invasion of his fortune and personal castigation."

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. SNOWDEN.

MUCH pleasure is anticipated in the amusements of to-morrow, being the anniversary of the birth of OUR IMMORTAL WASHINGTON.

It is believed the ball to be at *Caton's Hotel*, may be ranked among the first and perhaps the grandest, ever given in this town. The Ball Room, on this occasion, will be decorated with a superb painting, on forty yards of canvass, done by Mr. Birch, under the direction of G. W. P. CUSTIS, esq. who has been pleased, to pay attention, to the undertaking several days past.

As well as recollected the following is a description—A temple is seen displaying its towering columns to the right and left; in the centre is placed an Obelisk, bearing the name of WASHINGTON, supported by *Fame* and *Liberty*, decorating the same with wreaths, &c. a figure representing *Time*, leading future generations to behold what veneration and respect, the Sons and Daughters of Columbia, have for the memory of their departed Father. The whole is covered with a *flame of Glory*, thro' which the American Eagle descends, and places thereon a Crown of Laurel.

On the Obelisk or monument, will be placed a painting of our hero, done from life in the highest style, by his Excellency Governor *Trumbull*, of Connecticut, and which Mr. CUSTIS, has been pleased to honor the Ball Room with, on this occasion.

Great credit is due to Mr. *Caton*, who has spared no pains or expence, with a view to give (on this, as on all other occasions) the utmost satisfaction—and it is sincerely hoped, the citizens of Alexandria, will recompense him with a generous subscription. ALEXANDRIAN.

February 21, 1809.

ADDRESS TO PITY.

HAIL! gentle Pity, social pow'r,
Which cheer'st Affliction's darkest hour,
Still dwell within my breast;
Still may my eyes with tears o'erflow
At scenes of wretchedness and woe,
Where Virtue is distressed:

Thou can'st, at deeds of sabled woe,
Compassion wake, bid tears to flow,
And tenderness prevail;
E'en pictur'd sufferings move thy soul,
And more we feel thy soft control,
Attend the tragic tale.

But most thy energy's display'd
When man implores thy timely aid,
In eloquence of woe;
For man we feel such kindred ties,
As force our hearts to sympathize,
Our charity to flow.

Yet still, like every virtuous deed,
Compassion brings its fairest meed
For succoring the distress'd;
The pearl that shines in Pity's eye,
Excels the gems that gold can buy,
And makes its owner bless'd.

Such are the sorrows which are felt,
When'er the soul's constrained to melt,
And comfort to impart;
A bliss which language can't define,
A joy which borders on divine,
Dilates the human heart.

Say, can the wealth of worlds bestow
Such comforts as our bosoms know,
When'er we give relief;
When'er our timely aid can dry
The tear that wets the orphan's eye,
Or sooth the widow's grief.

The tender heart that yields to thee,
Shall still be blest, 'tis Heav'n's decree,

And speaks the Almighty's will—
Thus picture from our pains can snoot,
The least is rich, tho' harsh the root,
'Tis good 'educ'd from ill.

Military Notice.

THE Volunteer Companies, commanded by Captains *Lynn, Deneale, Marsteller*, and *de Guire*, are requested to parade at the court house square, on WEDNESDAY, the 22d instant, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, each with 10 rounds of blank cartridges, to join in celebration of the day.

February 21.

C. BENNETT,

King-street, next door to Mr. Gordon's Tavern,

Offers for sale for Cash, or approved Paper at sixty days—

Fresh Clover-Seed, first quality; English, Herring and Shad Twine two cases Wool Hats; one case gentlemen's London Hats; Imperial Tea, first quality.

ALSO,

Red Seal Leather, of the first quality, and a few barrels of double-distilled Whiskey, 2 years old.

February 7.

dlw2aw2w

Birth Night Ball.

THE subscription paper for the BIRTH NIGHT BALL to be given the 22d instant, in honor and to the memory of the ILLUSTRIOUS WASHINGTON, is ready for subscriber at the bar of Mr. *Caton's* hotel.

February 13.

dt22d

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,

[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

NOTICE.

THE members of the *Washington Society* of Alexandria, are hereby notified, that the anniversary meeting of the said Society, will be held at Mr. *Caton's* hotel, in Alexandria, on Wednesday the 22d day of this month, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, where the members are requested to attend; the Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock to the Episcopal Church, where a Sermon will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. *Muir*, Chaplain to the Society. The different uniform companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in the celebration of the day.

By order of the Standing Committee.

G. Deneale, Sec'y.

February 15.

The Gentleman appointed to deliver an Oration has been prevented by indisposition from preparing himself for that day.

The Committee of Council appointed for the relief of the Poor, give notice, that they will attend at the Council Chamber, on MONDAY next, and on every succeeding Monday during the inclement season, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock, for the purpose of distributing to those who stand in need.

Donations for the use of the poor, will be thankfully received of those who may be pleased to furnish them, either to the committee, or to James Harris, clerk of the market.

Aaron Hewes,
James M'Guire,
Wm. Rhodes,
Thomas Shreeve,
John Janney,

Committee of Council.

January 21.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncester, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. A saph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

January 18

19

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known medicines, from Hannah Lee's Patent Medicine Store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at Lee's Patent Medicine Store, No. 65 Maiden Lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskillful or destructive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleet, fluor albus, or whites, impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throat and approaching Consumption.

HANUS' TRUE AND GENUINE
GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,
An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.
The Restorative Powder for the
Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from Mercury or any pernicious or offensive ingredient, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.
Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and their warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child; a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY

John G. Ladd.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } Muscovado Sugars.
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted
BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Tenebrio, and Malaga Wines.
A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.
Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.
Six hogsheads Cherry Brandy.
Retailing Molasses, Havana Honey.

Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks.

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch

Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne

Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Roll

Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine

Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Lelper's

Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords,

Sailing Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

OR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

IN TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
 2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
 3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
 4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
 5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
 6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
 7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
 8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
 9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
 10. The chief English idioms.
 11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
- The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling House, in King and Henry street, with five rooms, sides, cellar, Kitchen, and stable, &c. &c.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a decree of trust from John Russell, deceased, to James Russell, deceased, to the payment of a certain sum of money, to Joseph Riddle, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches. The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hode,

AND
T. Bralhears,

Executors of James Russell, deceased.
February 9.

ALEXANDRIA, January 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective shares due on their shares on or before the 1st of Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

January 23

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of George Washington Craik, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, Reg.

THIS is to give notice That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of George Washington Craik, late of the county aforesaid, deceased—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, Ex'ra.

February 10

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has 1000 lb. of his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery. Sole and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine and Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sailing and Bed Cords; Plough Lines & Trawls. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

February 6.

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls, Clayed do. in boxes
Coffee in hhds. and bags
Old London Particular and Market Molasses
Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber has to rent a handsome and convenient two story BRICK HOUSE, with a good Kitchen, Cellars, and back yard, pleasantly situated on King-street, in a good neighborhood, and convenient to the dig and pump—the terms will be moderate to a good tenant.

Andrew Scholfield.

2d mo. 11th.

N. B. Possession may be had immediately.

VOL IX.]

Sales at Ven

On every Tuesday
WILL BE SO

At the Vendue Store, co

Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will

the bills of the day—A

which are on limitation

which are established, can

viewed and purchased at th

and prices.

P. G. Mar

Cotton and

Have just publish

ALMANAC

Containing a great deal

taining matter. For sale

gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Publ

BY COTTON AND

And for sale at t

(Price One D

The Exile o

A NOVEL

By Mrs. Plunkett—late

January 6.

Just Publ

For sale at the Subscri

THE LAW

OR,

Man as he ought

Neatly bound in boards,

one dollar.

ALMAN

For the year 1809, by th

single one.

Just Rece

A large supply of PL

WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cy

No. 16, is received, and

in a few days.

Subscribers are earnest

for their copies, especia

received but a few numbe

to pay for one or two num

to pay for ten or fifteen.

Joseph Ma

CORNER OF KING AND

Has Rec

100 half boxes

GARS, warranted of t

and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff

Rappee do. Coarse and

20 boxes fresh MUST

20 Philadelphia

and 2d quality.

John Gard

Has for sale, at his Wa

What

Muscovado and Loaf

and barrels.

Molasses, West-Ind

Rum in do.

Holland's Gin and F

Port, Sherry, and M

Coffee, Rice, and C

Imperial, Hyson, Y

shulan, and Hyson-aki

and quarter chests.

1 case black Persi

2 barrels Caroline

20 crates Liverpool

aged Ware assorted.

Best Black Pepper

Spermaceiti Mould,

Tallow Candles in box

Brown Soap in box

Beef, Pork, Salm

in barrels.

Tanners Oil, Spani

Soal Leather, Mens' V

Shoes of various desc

of White Rolls and C